

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

—New York city has now forty people's party clubs all having large membership.

—It is now a crime in France for an employer to compel an employee to withdraw from a labor organization.

—In Indianapolis 549 persons own more than half the wealth of the entire city, while 35,000 taxpayers own the rest.

—Republicans protect labor on paper, but they protect monopolies with bullets and bayonets. The latter kind protects—from the operation of law and of justice. The former is a sham and a fraud.—Jeffersonian.

—According to the last census, in twenty of the larger cities in the country, 17,427 women, who are working for a living, were questioned by government agents. They represent 242 vocations and their average wages were found to be \$5.51 per week.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

A Vote For Government Ownership and Operation is a Vote in Their Own Best Interests.

The question as to which of the political parties shall gain the votes of the employees of the great railroad corporations of the country, and especially of this state, is just now exciting some comment, and a good many things are being said for the purpose of influencing this very important class of voters in one way or another. On the part of those who oppose the doctrine of the people's party, is brought forward the statement that the object of our doctrine upon that question have in view the advancement of the interests of the farmers only, and that our ideas of government ownership and control of these great thoroughfares is to build up the agricultural interests to the detriment and at the cost of employees of those corporations, as a result of reduction of rates which must in turn necessitate a reduction of employee's wages.

The fallacy of this position is plain, when it is remembered that government

traveling and shipping public but of employees as well.

It would also seem that under such a system the incentive to honest and efficient work would take the place of much of the "devil-may-care" methods of the present system, for then those enlisted in the public service would be fairly freed from the thought that "to-day I have work, to-morrow I may have none," and an employee might safely count that so long as he faithfully rendered services he could safely calculate on employment. Strikes, for the rights of employees or against reduction of wages, would become things of the past, and every honest, faithful employee in such service, who is willing for sure and fair pay to give in return his reasonable and full energies, could safely count upon permanent employment and upon such honorable promotion as his efforts merited.

No worthy laborer need fear a reduction of wages under such an arrangement. Fair and sure pay would be guaranteed to every faithful employee.

READ AND REFLECT.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any one will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.—Nat. Platform People's Party.

The populist or people's party is composed mainly of farmers, who employ the most numerous class of unorganized wage-earners that there is in the state, and almost the only one for which there is no organization extant. As a result of this disorganized condition, this class of wage-workers receives the lowest wage, the fewest privileges, and works more hours in a day than any other class. Let the trades unions in their duty of organizing all unorganized classes of wage-workers endeavor to organize this class, and such denunciations of organized

labor will arise from the mass of this so-called labor party as will make those of the past seem feeble and puny.—J. Kansas Morgan, Editor Noodasha (Kan.) Register.

Average wages of all wage-workers in the United States, as per United States census 1880, \$16 a year.

Average wages of all wage-workers (including skilled labor) in 1887 in manufacturing industries of Massachusetts was \$26.89 out of which must come rent, food and fuel.

Average wages of railroad section hands is \$25.89 a year, out of which must come board, lodging and washing.

Average wages of farm laborers is \$100 in addition to board, lodging and washing, which is higher wages than is realized by any other class of common laborers.

RECIPROCITY.

The Showing Made by the Treasury Reports for July—It Does Not Reciprocate Worth a Cent.

The course of the trade of the United States with those of the countries with which reciprocity treaties have been negotiated, is a curiosity which it is difficult to understand. With some of these countries our trade has actually decreased since the removal of the obstacles to trade by the reduction or removal of the import duties in both this country and those with which we have the treaties, while in the case of others of these countries there is no proper relation between the effects upon imports and exports.

The treasury report for July shows, for the twelve months ended July 31, 1892, as compared with the corresponding period one year previously, that we increased our imports from Brazil by the sum of \$65,359,561 worth, and for the same period increased our exports to Brazil by only \$2,400,633 worth. For the former period the balance of trade with Brazil was against us to the amount of \$62,958,928, while for the latter period this adverse balance has swelled to \$115,574,374.

The report for Cuba is for eleven months. The United States increased her sales to that country during these eleven months by \$3,441,575 over the corresponding eleven months before reciprocity, and has increased her purchases from that country by \$11,924,464. During the period when we had no reciprocity, the balance of trade against this country in favor of Cuba was \$49,794,192. Under reciprocity this adverse balance has increased to \$53,277,151 for the corresponding period.

With Puerto Rico, fortune has, in a small way, favored reciprocity. Thus, for the eleven months of reciprocity, we have increased our imports from that country by only \$193,210, while we have increased our exports to that country by \$550,670, and have reduced the adverse balance from \$1,032,060 without reciprocity to \$408,700 with reciprocity.

In the case of British West Indies, reciprocity has been in effect for six months. Both imports and exports have decreased as compared with the corresponding period last year, and the balance of trade which was formerly \$5,060,729 has been reduced to \$4,678,049.

With Salvador, our experience under reciprocity has been even more sad. During the six months period we have increased our imports by \$548,339 and have decreased our exports by \$29,020, increasing the adverse balance of trade from \$830,492 for six months without reciprocity, to \$1,008,251 for the corresponding period with reciprocity.

Our trade with British Guiana has diminished on both sides, the imports having declined from \$1,449,443 for the six months ended July 31, 1891, to \$572,656 for the corresponding period of 1892, and our exports to that country for the corresponding period have declined from \$578,804 to \$577,858, changing an adverse balance of trade to a balance in our favor.

In the cases of Guatemala and of Anstro-Hungary, we have slightly decreased our imports and have increased our exports about the same amount, but have left still a balance against us in both cases.

The aggregate showing is that our exports to the reciprocity countries have been somewhat increased, but, as in the former showings summarized in these columns, this increase has been at the expense of greatly increased imports from these countries and a much larger balance of trade with them.

These results are doubtless disappointing to both the advocates and the opponents of the McKinley law. To the advocates it is far short of an endorsement, while to the opponents it is substantial argument against free trade, apparently indicating that, with markets on both sides free, American traders are not sharp enough to sell a dollars' worth of goods without buying a debt to be paid in gold—Kansas Farmer.

DEMOCRATIC SAUCE.

Good For the Goose, Good For the Gander—Federal Court of Elections in 1888 By Order of Grover Cleveland.

The following official orders issued under Cleveland's administration will explain themselves:

THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANDATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 5, 1888.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Attorney-General. Sir: You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointments of supervisors of elections, and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties, and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the government.

Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1888.

To S. F. Wilson, United States Marshal, Nashville, Tenn.:

Sir:—In pursuance of a letter of the 3d instant from the president directing the attorney-general to take charge of the "appointment of special deputy marshals, the performance of their duties and their compensation, together with the compensation of supervisors," at the congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of titles 34 and 35, chapter 7, title 70 of the revised statutes. Under section 1202 and 1204 U. S. you have power to keep the peace, protect supervisors, preserve order, prevent frauds and enforce the law in towns of twenty thousand inhabitants and upwards.

You should make yourself familiar with the statutes referred to and see that they are understood by your deputies, who should be so informed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen in a manner that shall be free and at the same time free from an unnecessary display of authority.

It is not expected that supervisors and deputy marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so informed. While this time can be done, it is thought, that ought to be. You need vigilance men, who are conscientious workers, and no others.

Before payment each deputy and supervisor will present to you his commission, oath, and badge of office, with an affidavit that he is the person to whom the commission was issued, and that he has performed the duty service as charged.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

In spite of Fraud the Count Shows 20,093 Populist Votes—Weaver Will Carry the State in November.

The Little Rock Farmer publishes reports from sixty-eight counties in Arkansas. The counties will give in the state some 30,000 votes to the people's ticket, 32,000 to republicans and about 90,000 to democrats. The Farmer also publishes two communications upon the late election. The first is from W. J. Holder, of Conway county, and is as follows:

"On the 5th day of September the fair goddess of liberty was brutally outraged in the county of Conway and the all-absorbing question now is how shall society deal with the brutal assailants? A ticket supported by about 3,400 American citizens has been counted out by the hired henchmen of about twelve or thirteen hundred men who call themselves democrats. This is not a surprise to us, for it is only a logical outcome of the infamous Arkansas force bill, coupled with the looseness and corruption of democratic morals. We aim to contest the election. But the so-called democrats boast that we will have to contest before their own party and they will certainly beat us there. Shades of Jefferson! Is this democracy? Our principal trouble now is to keep the human ware still until we can test the honesty of their so-called democratic courts. There is an agony of suspense here unknown before in the history of this county. A great many of the people are about in the frame of mind that Patrick Henry was given when he uttered those oft repeated words 'give me liberty or give me death.' Our trust is in God and the people. We have little faith in a government that is bolstered up by bribery, perjury and oppression. But we feel sure of one thing, that is all honest democrats will now quit that party in this county. You will likely hear from Conway county again."

The other communication is from a Clark county correspondent, and reads:

"Our election has come and gone and a willful disregard of law has been the order in places. The democrats by skillful manipulation of the election machinery have politically killed a large number of our people—putting off the time of reform far into the future. We must reform the ballot before any other reform is possible. The overbalanced power of the democrats must be annihilated and we must demand a people's party man on every county and township election board in the state where we have an organization. The central power has done its dirt in the appointment of county commissioners. Where these commissioners go to adding to the pile of dirt we must petition; petition failing we must do the best we can. And I can see no good in putting up with appointments that jeopardize the counting of our ballots. The election law is upon us. The democrats interpret it to suit partisan ends. There is no redress in the courts so far as I know. We have no chance for the legislature under the operation of the law, so there is but one thing to do, and we must understand each other at this point. The intent to defraud is on the face of most of the appointments. Evidence of like nature would eliminate a man in any court. It's a man with a drawn shotgun after you. Now the question with us is this: Will we wait until the gun is fired and we are hurt before we holler? Will we, like cowards, like sneak dogs, sculk and crouch and make no resistance. There's an unwritten law, the peer of any that is written, which demands and accords fair play to every man. Let the craven, cowardly county commissioner who will not recognize this law in the appointment of judges suffer the penalty. When I was a boy we punished such treatment on every playground without recourse to court or jury. Let the people of every county where fair play has not been accorded make a formal demand on the county board for fair representation. Let us do so forthwith, that we may have smooth running machinery in the next election. One judge and one clerk nominated by the local organization is an absolute necessity. The democrats in the south for years have been inviting a republican force bill. The party in Arkansas is inviting anything from Guttenbaum up to mobism. They are welcome to the government of the state, of every county and township honestly secured, but our votes must be correctly counted."

HOW IT WORKS.

A Practical Illustration of the Workings of the Initiative and Referendum.

The people of Pittsburgh have just had a practical illustration of what is meant by the new political terms, the initiative and referendum.

When they signed a petition to the city council commanding that body to frame and submit an ordinance granting \$20,000 to each of two railroads, that was an example of the initiative.

The council had no choice in the matter—they simply were compelled to act as commanded in the petition.

It will be noticed, they could not enact the ordinance in question—only prepare and submit it. This they did. The ordinance was prepared was referred to the voters, and on Tuesday the people voted on the proposition contained in the ordinance. This is the referendum.

In Switzerland all laws are referred to the people for their approval or rejection. The citizens may by petition initiate any law, just as the citizens of Pittsburgh took the initiative in the railroad bond proposition.

The application of the referendum to all laws, and the right to initiate action on any law, makes Switzerland the most democratic government in the world to-day. The people's party favor their adoption in the United States.—Pittsburgh Courier.

—The People—"Why do you oppose free silver?" Tennessee Politician—"Why, my poor deluded brethren, you're honest in your opinions, but you don't look at the reason of the thing. Our reasons are logical and clear. Now listen. Why, because ab—er—because—why hurrah for Old Pete, and d—n the force bill."—Weekly Teller.



THE DECOY DUCKS.

Will They Be Able to Divide Labor Against Itself?

It is idle to talk of the interests of the railroads and the farmers as being antagonistic. It is idle to talk of the railway employees, when organizing for their own political protection, as arraying themselves against the agricultural classes. They are "arraying themselves" only against a few pestiferous demagogues, who are less harmful to the farmers than they are to the railway employee. These gentlemen, whom Mr. Steadman addresses as "Ye few of few socks and small understanding" (we wish he had said "small understanding"), are become a burden on the prosperity of the land, and in working to defeat them—as the railway employees of Iowa recently defeated Campbell—

the employees ought to have the sympathy of all the newspapers of the country, of all the honest politicians of both parties, of all wage-workers, of all business men and, not least, of the farmers themselves.—Railway Age.

The Magazine cannot be induced to enter a political campaign, nor to indicate with what party a railroad employee should affiliate. Such is not its mission. But it may be said, if railroad employees choose to take the side of the railroad corporations in shaping legislation, they will eventually find to their cost that they are in league with the deadliest foes of organized labor the country has produced. It matters not by what plausible pleadings the em-

ployee is captured, he will wake up from his dreamings to find that his rights are gone.

The organization of railroad clubs has in view the votes and influence of railroad employees to "down" all legislation looking to the control of railroads by the states which have granted them their charters. It would be far better for railroad employees to reserve their power for the enforcement of such legislation as is of vital importance to them. Railroad employees can, with prudence, remember that if they antagonize the dominant party in a legislature, that that party will antagonize their interests, for such is human nature.—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

It means the overthrow of the system by which the few magnates are enabled to roll in luxury and ride in pomp and splendor at the expense of honest toilers; it means the government meeting and discharging one of its most important functions and duties to the people. It means increased prosperity to the producer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the traveler and to the toilers of our country.

Can any employee object to such a consummation as this? Come, then, men, join your voices, your votes and your influence with those whose purpose is the elevation of laborers in every department of useful industry to that station to which, by virtue of their indispensable importance to society they are entitled.—H. A. White, in Kansas Commoner.

AN ABSURDITY.

An Old Party Organ's Wild Assertion About the Wages of Workingmen.

The Topeka Capital says the average wages for laboring men in this country is over \$19 per week. On May 14, 1888, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, republican member of congress from Ohio, in a speech in the house of representatives gave the average income of mechanics and laborers in the following cities:

| | Per Year. | Per Week. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cincinnati | \$288.00 | \$5.54 |
| Lewell, Mass. | 234.00 | 4.49 |
| Chicago | 435.00 | 8.35 |
| St. Louis | 424.00 | 8.15 |
| Philadelphia | 340.00 | 6.54 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 331.00 | 6.36 |
| Richmond, Va. | 214.00 | 4.11 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 207.00 | 3.96 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 331.00 | 6.36 |

This is an average of \$4.37 per week. The speech was made in defense of protection, and it is not likely that Mr. Butterworth would have placed the wages lower than they really are. The figures may be found on page 4171 Vol. 19, Part 3, Fiftieth Congress, First Session.

It would appear from this that if the general average of wages is over \$11 per week, a few men are drawing enormous salaries. The Capital has not doubt figured in the \$23,000 per year railroad presidents and other high priced "working men" like H. C. Frick. If the Capital has told the truth it only proves what the populists have been claiming all the time, that a few men are getting more than their share.—Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.

—A man coins himself into labor; turns his day, his strength, his thought, his affections into some product which remains as the visible sign of his power; and to protect that, to secure that to him, to secure his past self to his future self, is the object of all government. There is no interest in any country so imperative as that of labor.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

—The Knights of Labor have fought convict contract labor and Pinkertonism for twenty-one years in the halls of congress and the legislatures of various states. Few trades unions would join them in their legislative efforts. The fruits of these systems are now seen in the bloodshed and carnage of 1892. Will the American workman ever learn to use the ballot?—Baltimore Critic.

—Don't be deluded by the time-worn chestnut that a vote for Weaver and Field is a vote thrown away. As neither of the old parties stands for anything that will benefit the common people, a vote for either Harrison or Cleveland is a vote thrown away. Whenever you vote with a gang that is only after office and plunder, your vote is worse than thrown away.—Iowa New Era.

—The evidences of fraud in the elections both of Alabama and Arkansas are overwhelming. The democrats sneeringly say: "What are you going to do about it?" The republicans refuse to publish the facts lest the people of the north should find out how many good and true men there are in the south. Once this state of affairs would have called out all the fiery invective of every republican paper in the land, but to-day they are dumb. They are muzzled, sold out to the plutocrats.—Non-conformist.

—Six weeks before the Buffalo strike the New York Central road, which employs only non-union switchmen, gave notice of an increase in the hours of labor and a reduction in wages. A committee called upon Assistant Superintendent Bossier, and this is what he said to the men who helped the company to defeat the Knights of Labor two years ago: "If you are union men go and get your pay and get out; if you are not union men, and intend to act the part of union men, get your pay and get out anyway."—Kansas City Midland Mechanic.